UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1991/2/Add.2
7 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
21 January-1 February 1991
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORY I and II

Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in Category I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 1981 session decided that "quadrennial reports to be submitted by non-governmental organizations for its session should be limited to no more than two pages single-spaced". Furthermore, the Committee, at its 1989 session, stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Pursuant to the above decisions, the Secretariat, in January 1990, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of the quadrennial report.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced as submitted by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Category I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used in this document:

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
WHO	World Health Organization
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

1. ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN WOMEN FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AAWORD)

(Category II)

Goals and objectives of AAWORD

Established in 1977, AAWORD has the following objectives:

(a) To conduct research requiring the participation of women and emphasizing their role in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural change;

(b) To establish lines of communication between African women and individuals concerned with development issues in Africa;

(c) To promote vocational training and the establishment of national research groups to work with national research centres.

The Association's membership increased from 440 in December 1987 to 510 in December 1988, and its members come from 40 African countries.

Participation in the activities of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies

(a) Interregional seminar on the Results of Pilot Research Projects to Highlight Women's Economic Contribution and their Decision-Making Roles, Nairobi, Kenya, September 1986.

(b) Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa, New York, May 1986. The Association helped prepare the document reflecting the position of African NGOs on the economic and social crisis in Africa. It submitted the Nairobi Manifesto of African Women to the bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Special Session on the crisis in Africa. The Association participated in the NGO plenary meeting during the session.

(c) UNESCO meeting of regional and subregional institutions concerned with research in social sciences and humanistic studies, Lomé, Togo, March 1987.

(d) UNESCO/International Council of Scientific Unions/International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies/International Social Science Council seminar on the socio-cultural parameters of rural development relating to security of food supply in Africa, Dakar, 28-30 September 1987.

(e) UNESCO regional eco-development training workshop on the role of women from pastoral societies and agro-pastoral societies on the improvement and

management of arid and semi-arid lands in sub-Saharan Africa, held at Dakar, Senegal, 10-15 April 1989.

(f) UNESCO conference on the role of international organizations in publicizing population issues, held at Yaoundé, Cameroon, 10-12 May 1989. The Association submitted a communication.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies

(a) Exchange of publications: AAWORD receives 23 United Nations publications and sends the Organization its own publications.

(b) Exchange of information: AAWORD exchanges information with various United Nations agencies regarding their respective activities, through correspondence, reports, etc. These include NGLS, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, ILO. Particularly close co-operation has been established with United Nations agencies and divisions concerned with women and development, in particular, the Division for the Advancement of Women (Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna International Centre), UNIFEM and INSTRAW. The Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the regional representative of UNIFEM for western Africa assisted as resource persons at the most recent AAWORD conference on the crisis in Africa and the outlook for women held at Dakar, 8-11 August 1988.

(c) AAWORD has recommended various African women experts who would be available to consult on issues relating to women and development, work on projects and participate in seminars as resource persons. AAWORD has also employed the services of consultants from ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF.

Other relevant activities

AAWORD has conducted research on various issues which were the focus of women's research programmes during the Decade, such as employment, education and health. Two AAWORD research projects on women and reproduction are nearing completion and their findings will be published very soon. Other topics accorded priority during the Decade were the subject of communications issued at AAWORD's most recent seminar (Dakar, 8-12 August 1988). AAWORD has endorsed the environmental concerns of the United Nations. A research project on the topic of women and the environment will be initiated in order to elaborate proposals on ecological issues such as the following: women and environmental policy, population and energy, ecosystems, political structures and the preservation of the environment, poverty and environmental destruction, health, food security and industrial development.

2. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

(Category II)

Church World Service is the emergency relief, refugee assistance and development arm of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. The 32 member denominations (Protestant, Orthodox and Anglican) of the Council have over 40 million members. Church World Service was founded in 1946 by these denominations to facilitate joint response in situations of human need. Church World Service works closely with the World Council of Churches in many parts of the world. Increasingly both Church World Service and the World Council of Churches depend on a world-wide network of church councils and local agencies for direct provision of service. In addition to assistance to those in need, Church World Service conducts development education programmes and maintains an Office on Development Policy to analyse and recommend policy alternatives related to development issues. Church World Service also maintains an Office on Human Rights. During the period 1986-1989 Church World Service's budget ranged from $39,000,000 to $47,000,000.

From its inception Church World Service has been directly involved in the plight of refugees. Church World Service has assisted the United States Government in resettlement of refugees in the United States. Church World Service has assisted refugees and Governments in countries of first asylum. Increasingly, attention is being drawn to those who are internally displaced. In all these situations Church World Service has been an active partner with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Church World Service maintains close communications with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). Typically, Church World Service relief supplies are distributed through its network of local and regional councils of churches. In each setting Church World Service and its partners work with the local government and UNDRO to assure co-ordination and prevention of duplication. Church World Service policy calls for long-term commitment in disaster situations, assisting as relief moves to rehabilitation and development. Recent emphasis has been on disaster preparedness planning and training and on technological disaster prevention and preparedness.

During the 1986-1989 quadrennium the Office on Development Policy and geographical area offices spent time analysing and writing on the dilemmas of providing humanitarian assistance in conflict situations. This work was shared with the United Nations through testimony at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament and Development. Another policy analysis and advocacy issue has been the debt crisis.

The Office on Development Policy and the Office on Human Rights have co-operated with various United Nations agencies in the promotion of the United Nations covenants - specifically, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial

Discrimination; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Office on Human Rights prepared and distributed a special service leaflet for use on the occasion of Human Rights Day. Church World Service maintains 25 offices throughout the United States for education and fund-raising. Through these offices and denominational publications and programmes, information on United Nations covenants has been distributed and used as the subject of education throughout the country.

The Office on Development Policy and the Office on Global Education, particularly, have maintained a close working relationship with the Non-Governmental Liaison Service. Of particular concern have been development issues related to Africa.

As Church World Service moves into the 1990s and looks at its development work, it is intensely conscious of the issues raised in the Brundtland Commission report, Our Common Future. Whether the issue is women, children, literacy, refugees and displaced persons or disasters, Church World Service struggles along with partners around the world to develop and implement models of sustainable development. This network of concern welcomes co-operation with the United Nations in addressing mutual concerns.

3. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Category I)

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the world federation of business, with national committees in 58 countries and direct members in another 57. During the period covered by this report, new national committees were organized in Ecuador and the Syrian Arab Republic. Working relationships with the countries of Eastern Europe were maintained through ICC's East/West Committee and its working parties. ICC's fundamental objectives are to foster liberalization of world trade and international investment as essential factors in economic growth and improved living standards and to promote the market economy system based on competitive enterprise.

ECOSOC and its subsidiary organs

During 1986-1989, ICC was represented by observer delegations at all sessions of the Council and at the sessions of many of its subsidiary organs and functional commissions, including the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Intergovernmental Working Group on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Statistical Commission, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Population Commission, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. (Sample lists of meetings attended by ICC are on file with the Secretariat.) Oral statements and written comments were circulated, reflecting the business community's views on the global economic and monetary situation and on such specific subjects as the activities of transnational corporations, foreign private investment, international debt and environmental questions. The Secretary-General of the ICC made oral statements to the second regular session of the Council in each of the four years covered by this report. (Copies of the statements are on file with the Secretariat.)

Regional commissions

ICC has continued to follow the activities of the Commissions and their subordinate bodies in so far as these have dealt with matters of interest to international business. In particular, the long-standing tradition of close co-operation between ICC and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was maintained. ICC participated in the Commission's plenary sessions and in the meetings of various of its committees, such as the Committee on the Development of Trade, the Inland Transport Committee, the Working Party on the Facilitation of Trade Procedures and the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental and Water Problems. (An example of ICC oral statements made in ECE meetings - an intervention by the ICC representative at the session of the Senior Advisers, 29 February to 3 March 1989 - is on file with the Secretariat.) Instances of ICC/ECE co-operation are the transfer in 1988 of responsibility for the maintenance of the Commission's Compendium on Low and Non-Waste Technology from ECE to ICC's Geneva-based International Environmental Bureau and the contribution of ICC to the preparation of the United Nations Trade Data Elements Directory.

Co-operation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ICC has continued to participate in the activities of UNCTAD. ICC observer delegations attended its seventh General Conference in 1987 (a copy of the ICC statement to the Conference is on file with the Secretariat), the sessions of the Trade and Development Board and several of its subordinate bodies, such as those dealing with shipping, restrictive business practices, transfer of technology and commodities. Specific examples of UNCTAD projects on which ICC collaborated are: the development of rules of multimodal transport and the UNCTAD-sponsored Enterprise Symposium, the first session of which was chaired by an ICC personality. ICC also continued its close co-operation with the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) on projects designed to assist Chambers of Commerce in developing countries.

Of great interest to the business community is the work of UNCITRAL. ICC observer delegations were present at all the plenary sessions of the Commission. ICC also participated in the sessions of UNCITRAL's working groups on the new international economic order, on international contract practices and on international payments. The Working Group on International Payments devoted one of its sessions to an examination of the draft rules on bank guarantees being developed by ICC for recommendation to the international banking community - the first time that an UNCITRAL body has undertaken officially to review work being done by a non-governmental organization.

ICC enjoys consultative status with UNEP and participated in all the sessions of UNEP's Governing Council. (A copy of the ICC oral statement to the Council's 1989 session is on file with the Secretariat.) ICC was also represented through industry experts at major international gatherings convened by UNEP such as those dealing with the ozone layer, chemicals in international trade and the transboundary movement of hazardous products and toxic wastes. The Director of UNEP's Industry and Environment Office was regularly invited to attend the meetings of ICC's Environment Commission. ICC has followed closely the work on climate change of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established jointly by UNEP and WMO, and participated in the deliberations of its working groups. Finally, the Executive Director of UNEP has endorsed and commended the environmental auditing guidelines developed by ICC for use by industry, and ICC has supported the preparation of UNEP's handbook on awareness and preparation for emergencies at the local level.

During the reporting period, ICC attended the regular sessions of UNDP's Governing Council and of the High-level Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. (A copy of the oral statement delivered by ICC's Secretary-General to the Council's 1988 session is on file with the Secretariat.) ICC was also represented at the sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

ICC holds consultative status with WIPO, UNIDO, IMO and FAO. It has strongly supported WIPO's promotion of world-wide recognition of and respect for intellectual property and was regularly represented at the session of WIPO's

Governing Bodies, committees and working groups. It was represented at the Second UNIDO General Conference in Bangkok and attended all the sessions of the Industrial Development Board. The business community also continued to participate through industry experts in UNIDO's specific sectoral activities, such as its industry consultations. ICC was also regularly represented at the sessions of the FAO Council and at the Assembly of IMO, the IMO Council, its Technical Co-operation Committee, Legal Committee and Committee on Maritime Safety.

Other relevant activities

During 1986-1989 the ICC/GATT Economic Consultative Committee held four sessions under the joint chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and Economic Co-operation and the President of ICC. These meetings, which examined topical global economic and development issues were attended by senior United Nations economic officials and heads or senior officials of specialized agencies and by top-ranking businessmen from around the world. ICC also continued to maintain extensive informal contacts with the secretariats of the United Nations bodies and the agencies mentioned above.

ICC continued to inform its membership of developments in the United Nations and the specialized agencies of interest to business through a variety of media, including reports by ICC delegations on meetings in which they participated and memoranda prepared by the ICC/United Nations Liaison Offices in New York and Geneva. (Copies of the reports submitted by ICC delegations to sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and of ISAR are on file with the Secretariat.) ICC also continued to compile a 10-times-a-year newsletter covering developments in the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations of interest to the international business community - the IGO Report, copies of which are on file with the Secretariat. More than 2,000 members of the business community in the United States alone receive this publication through ICC's American chapter. ICC's annual reports during this period also called attention to United Nations activities of particular interest to its members. (An example - the report for 1986 - is on file with the Secretariat.)

4. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AIRPORTS ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

Since its last report, covering the period 1982-1985, the International Civil Airports Association (ICAA) continued to develop its international image of a professional association of airport authorities, with no discrimination of any kind, developing co-operation between its members and providing assistance to those among them who belong to developing countries. The activity of ICAA can be considered as continuously supporting the aims of the United Nations in the economic and social field of action.

At the end of 1989, the number of ICAA members had grown from 236 in 1985 to 293. They operate 686 airports in 104 countries and territories throughout the world, and totalled among them approximately 1 billion traffic units in 1988 (650 million traffic units in 1985).

The activities of its world congresses, seminars, regional conferences and world and regional working parties continued to expand and have led to a significant increase in exchanges between members, particularly in the field of transfer of knowledge and experience related to airport technology, management and training of personnel, and improvement of the economic situation of the airports.

Contributions made through oral and written statements

ICAA supported United Nations aims and activities by:

(a) Participating in meetings such as the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (1987) and the United Nations Regional Seminars on Technical Co-operation;

(b) Preparing a third updated edition of ICAA's manual, The Handicapped and the Airport, the second edition of which was used by the Economic Commission for Africa at its preparatory meeting of 1981 in Freetown;

(c) Setting up and developing committees and working groups at world and regional levels, with the aim of improving the development of airports in the fields of management and training of their human resources, and of improving their economic situation;

(d) Preparing and publishing a manual of airport management, a manual on passenger handling at airports, a basic guide for instructors and trainers, a list of ICAA experts (third edition), a catalogue of training courses;

(e) Organizing world congresses, seminars and regional conferences related to the above-mentioned items.

ICAA co-operation with United Nations organizations and agencies

The principal United Nations agency with which ICAA co-operates is the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). This co-operation normally takes the form of ICAA participation in the observer delegations sent to the following meetings of ICAO by the Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council (AACC), of which ICAA is a Constituent Association: ICAO committees, panels, study groups, regional meetings and seminars on aviation security, dangerous goods, unlawful interference, environmental protection, helicopter operations, visual aids, statistics, surface movement guidance and control systems, rescue and fire-fighting, emergency planning, airport characteristics, data banks, facilitation etc.

ICAA also maintains co-operation with UNESCO with the aim of improving the level of knowledge of engineers and technicians belonging to developing countries.

Participation in conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations

ICAA representatives took part in over 50 ICAO meetings during the period 1986-1989. On the occasion of ICAO's General Assemblies and Air Transport Conferences in Montreal, ICAA is represented at high-level meetings between AACC and the President and Secretary-General of ICAO. As in previous years, ICAA contributes at all meetings to the development of common positions, the preparation of position papers, and oral interventions and discussions.

Dissemination of information on United Nations activities

ICAA provides ICAO with copies of some of its documents, and ICAA acquires ICAO documentation which is frequently summarized in ICAA publications for diffusion among members of the organization's policies and achievements. ICAA provides the committees concerned with documentation issued by the Economic and Social Council, in particular in the field of Trade Facilitation.

5. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BUILDING RESEARCH STUDIES AND DOCUMENTATION

(Category II)

The purpose of the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation (CIB) is to encourage, facilitate and develop international co-operation in building, housing and planning research, studies and documentation, covering not only the technical but also the economic and social aspects of building and the related environment. CIB will endeavour, within the limits of its competence, to promote progress in these fields by improving quality, reducing costs and increasing productivity.

Membership

During the period 1986-1989 membership, which is predominantly by institutions, grew by 15.7 per cent and by 31 December 1989 the complete list was as follows:

Full members	63
Associate members	239
Unattached members	101
Honorary members	10
	413

While the highest proportion of membership is still in Europe, there has been a slight but not insignificant shift to North America, Africa and Asia.

Liaison with United Nations bodies

Co-operation has continued with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), which gave fellowships to some experts to participate in the CIB Symposium at Mexico City in November 1989.

ESCWA and CIB signed a co-operation agreement on the basis of which a seminar is planned at Sana'a, Yemen.

Growing CIB work on health and hygiene matters induced CIB to submit to WHO a request to enter into formal liaison. This is now under examination by WHO.

WMO was a participating organization in the CIB Working Commission Symposium in Kyoto, Japan, in November 1989.

Disbursements from the CIB Developing Countries Fund

During the period, a total of approximately 100,000 Netherlands guilders was dispensed as assistance through the CIB Developing Countries Fund. The greater part of this amount went to helping experts from CIB member institutes in developing countries to attend symposia and other events which they felt to be of enduring professional interest. Officers and Board members from developing countries were enabled to participate in meetings of CIB policy-forming bodies and so to represent there the views pertinent to their regions.

In 1987 a new avenue of assistance was offered to members in developing countries: money from the Developing Countries Fund was used to pay for literature searches of the CIB international construction data base, ICONDA.

Professional activities

CIB operates 43 working commissions and four task groups with international membership. These extend to almost every facet of building research. Meetings were held in members' countries throughout the world. A series of reports, proceedings etc. was produced to complement the already varied set of CIB publications.

The Journal Building Research and Practice and the information bulletin in three languages were produced at two-month intervals throughout the period.

6. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

(Category II)

In the programme of action and orientation adopted by its tenth statutory congress (Athens, May 1987), the Federation reaffirmed its commitment to the objectives pursued by various United Nations bodies with respect to human rights, peace and disarmament, and wishes to note that its desire is to leave to future generations a world in peace, free from any threat of war or oppression, in which each individual can reach his full potential.

The Federation maintains friendly relations with many international non-governmental organizations which are members of the Board of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, including the World Veterans Federation, the Church Commission on International Affairs/WCC, and the International Commission of Jurists.

In 1986, the International Year of Peace, the Federation was represented at many meetings and seminars organized by the competent bodies of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. On 25 February 1986, the Federation issued a declaration, "Let us Survive Together", to commemorate the International Year of Peace.

Activities in the field of disarmament

The Federation has regularly been represented at meetings of the Special NGO Committee for Disarmament at Geneva. It participates actively in the work of the Committee and has endorsed the resolutions and recommendations adopted, inter alia, in the following ways:

(a) The Federation, at its meeting on 23-24 June 1986, adopted a call for action to halt nuclear testing, prevent nuclear war and eliminate all nuclear weapons;

(b) It sent a message to President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary M. Gorbachev and a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of Disarmament Week (30 September 1987);

(c) The Federation participated in an NGO forum on a secure future (Geneva, 5-8 April 1988), which adopted a message to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(d) It sent a message to the world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs held at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1988 and signed the Hiroshima Appeal.

A Federation delegation participated in the "Together for Peace" conference organized during the International Year of Peace (Geneva, 20-24 January 1986). It

published a special brochure on the conference which it sent to its national associations, other international non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies.

Together with the three other organizations of veterans and resistance fighters, the World Veterans Federation (WVF), the European War Veterans' Confederation (EWVC) and the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War (ICFPW), the Federation also is working very actively for the cause of peace and disarmament, particularly in the following ways:

(a) From 1 to 3 December 1986, the Federation participated in the second world conference of veterans and resistance fighters on action to promote disarmament and security and a world of peace, freedom and solidarity. The declaration and final document which emerged from the Conference were recognized as United Nations documents. A special brochure on the meeting was issued in French, German and Russian and was sent to various United Nations bodies and international organizations;

(b) The Federation participated in the meetings devoted to non-governmental organizations (8-9 June 1988, New York) during the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and was one of four international organizations which submitted a joint declaration.

The Federation's governing bodies also have adopted a number of resolutions and declarations in support of efforts to bring about disarmament, inter alia:

(a) A declaration calling for peace and security in Europe, on 6 March 1987;

(b) A declaration issued on 27 September 1987 calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons and a reduction in the level of military confrontation;

(c) A declaration issued on 4 September 1989 calling for new initiatives to promote peace, disarmament and security.

Activities in the field of human rights

The Federation participates regularly in the work of the NGO Special Committee on Human Rights at Geneva and also closely follows the work of the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization.

As a follow-up to the symposium of the NGO Special Committee on Human Rights (Geneva, 10-12 December 1985) commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and of its guarantor, the establishment of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Federation issued a special brochure with documents in the original language.

Our French affiliate, the Fédération nationale des déportés et internés, résistants et patriotes [National Federation of Deportees, Internees, Resistance Fighters and Patriots] (FNDIRP), organized a colloquium on 4 October 1986 on the

subject of international law as an instrument for the protection of human rights and peace, in which official representatives of the French Government and foreign dignitaries participated.

The Federation was a member of the organizing committee and took part in the symposium commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the night of the Reich pogrom and the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights held on 6 November 1988 at Bonn. Similar events were organized in other countries by our national affiliates.

The Federation also attaches particular importance to the work of the commission of inquiry on the rise of fascism and racism in Europe established by the European Parliament; (a statement was issued on 19 April 1989 asserting that no neo-Nazis should be permitted in the European Parliament).

The Federation organized a round-table on 29 June 1989 at Vienna and published a special brochure on the topic "Right-wing extremism, neo-fascism and racism in Europe".

In addition, the governing bodies of the Federation give thorough consideration at their meetings to human rights issues, ways to protect those rights and the achievement of the broadest international co-operation possible. Their concerns on this issue are reflected in various documents adopted (resolutions, motions, etc.), inter alia:

(a) A message to participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) at Vienna from the tenth Federation Congress (Athens, 14 May 1987) calling for peace, security, co-operation and friendship in Europe;

(b) An address to the 35 States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe at Vienna (14 September 1988).

The Federation also made a special contribution to the development of international co-operation in the field of human rights when it sent a delegation to Israel in November 1988. Representatives of the Palestinian population urged the delegation to strive to ensure compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The Federation followed up on this request by preparing a detailed report on the findings of its delegation's visit to Israel, which was issued as a brochure and sent to United Nations bodies, the ambassadors of the 35 States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Governments of the countries concerned and the specialized agencies.

The Federation also participated in the European seminar on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the University of Milan and with the support of the Italian Government.

The Federation also participates regularly in the meetings of the working group of the NGO/UNESCO standing committee on education to promote and protect human rights and to combat racism and apartheid.

Other activities

In order to combat attempts to falsify history, and to rebuke the racist theories defended by the Nazis, the Federation organized a symposium of historians in 1988 at Vienna to address the topic "Aggression by Nazi Germany in Europe - history and falsification of history". A paperback book in German edited by the Federation contains the texts adopted at the meetings of the symposium.

The Federation participated in the conference on human rights during armed conflict organized by the World Veterans Federation (WVF) and the International Red Cross (Oslo, 16-19 March 1986).

To demonstrate its solidarity with third world countries, the French national affiliate, FNDIRP, addressing the topic "To give to life what is wasted on death", supported plans for a dam in Burkina Faso during the International Year for Peace (1986).

The Federation sent a message to the seventeenth General Assembly of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) in September 1987.

In February 1989, in Paris, the Federation participated in an international seminar on human rights organized by the Cercle français pour la sécurité et la coopération européennes [French Circle for European Security and Co-operation] and the International Committee for European Security and Co-operation.

7. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS

(Category II)

FIDA was founded in 1944 in Mexico City. The main activity areas are to enhance and promote the welfare of women and children, realizing that in the women's and children's well-being depends the happiness of the home and the strength of society; to promote the study of comparative law; and to promote the principles and aims of the United Nations in their legal and social aspects. FIDA seeks to enhance the status of women by effectively pursuing the following priority themes: equality, development, education, health education (including drug addiction), eradication of prostitution, support for AIDS programmes, abolition of harmful traditional practices inimical to the welfare of women and children through primary health care, protection of women and children against violence in the family and supporting programmes for the achievement of world peace.

The Executive Committee carries out policies adopted at conventions. The Federation works through standing committees which include the following: Comparative Laws; Constitution and By-Laws; Convention Committee; International Hospitality Committee; Membership; Public Relations; Scholarship Facilitation Committee; United Nations Committee; Ethics Committee (amended 1975 at Hamburg); Follow-up Committee on Laws for the Protection of Children (amended 1979 at Santa Fe).

There is no substantial change in sources of funding of the organization.

The Federation holds biennial conventions at which officers are elected. They hold office for two years.

Federation executive officers and country vice presidents establish and follow closely the legal, economic and social position of women and children in the respective (72) countries and direct the efforts of the membership towards securing better conditions through improved legislation and in other visible ways. For example, the Federation supports the United Nations in all its programmes; organizes women lawyers and bar associations in 72 countries; advocates establishment of juvenile courts staffed by competent and qualified women judges, wherever possible; works for better penal laws and administration; urges political and civil equality of rights for women; encourages greater participation of women in public office; urges changes in both public and private law affecting women; arranges conferences and forum discussions on legal questions.

Contributions to the work of the United Nations

The activities of the Federation since Consultative Status, Category II, was granted in 1952 have been continuous. At the 1952 Convention, the Federation pledged its renewed support to the United Nations. Representation to the United Nations has been maintained since December 1952, and to the United Nations Office at Geneva since April 1953. The Federation works through the United Nations Standing Committee in support of the work of the United Nations. Since 1952,

meetings of the following bodies have been attended: Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Population Commission, Commission on the Status of Women, etc. The Federation has been a member of CONGO since 1988 and is being represented on the Board. The Federation has worked with other non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies, e.g.: International Bar Association, Inter-African Committee for the Abolition of Harmful Traditional Practices Inimical to the Welfare of Women and Children, Inter-American Commission on Women, UNESCO (Paris), ILO (Geneva and Kenya), UNEP (Nairobi), HABITAT (Nairobi), National Council of Women's Societies, Civil Liberty Organizations, SOS villages (Nigeria).

FIDA is represented at sessions of ECE, ECA, ECLAC, ECWA and ESCAP.

Activities for 1986-1989

A representative of FIDA attended the following meetings and sessions of the following bodies of the United Nations:

1986

(a) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

(b) United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Including the Sale of Children and Traffic in Persons

1987

(a) United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

(b) Status of Women Conference

(c) CONGO meeting, October, 1987

(d) ICDAIT meetings in June

1988

(a) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

(b) Commission on the Status of Women, for implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

(c) United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Including the Sale of Children and Traffic in Persons

(d) CONGO meeting

(e) CONGO Board meeting

(f) World Young Women's Christian Association and WHO on the health needs of young women

(g) Inter-African Committee Meeting

1989

(a) Commission on Human Rights

(b) Human Rights Committee

(c) Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

(d) Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution

FIDA is a member of the Geneva NGO Primary Health Group and of the Geneva NGO Group on Peace and Education. It has co-sponsored several texts in Geneva and Vienna for the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. It has participated in the preparation and sponsoring of several NGO statements for the Commission: the appeal by the International Movement ATD 4th World on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, the report of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Commission, right to development as a human right, negative effect of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women, study of the problems and causes of discrimination against HIV affected people and AIDS sufferers. It has taken part in weekly DPI briefing sessions in New York and Geneva; the Social Committee meetings of the Economic and Social Council (Narcotic Drugs, Advancement of Women, Social Policy, and Social Development); the Economic and Social Council's regular sessions (FIDA submitted a written statement at the first regular session of 1989); CONGO Board meetings; the Economic Committee meeting ratifying the report of the Commission on the Status of Women; the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; the International Commission of Jurists; the International Council of Jewish Women; the Global Consultation on the Right to Development.

Publications

The Abogada Newsletter is published quarterly in three languages - English, French, and Spanish. La Abogada International is a convention review, issued once a year. Papers are also prepared by individual members or committees which are read at various conferences and conventions of the Federation.

8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF JOURNALISTS

(Category II)

The International Organisation of Journalists is an international professional organization grouping working journalists in all parts of the world.

It is devoted mainly to the promotion and defence of people's right to true information, as well as human rights in general; the democratization of communication and mass media on local, national and international levels, as well as the promotion of a new international information and communication order; the improvement of the professional standards of journalism and enhancement of their social responsibility in accordance with the International Principles of Ethics in Journalism; the defence and protection of the moral and material rights and interests of journalists, including trade-unionist rights and professional aspects, as well as the proper introduction of new technologies, and the protection and safety of journalists and the promotion of world-wide solidarity among them.

Since the 10th Congress of the IOJ in 1986, eight new organizations, grouping 5,400 journalists, have joined the IOJ. They are in Argentia, Barbados, Costa Rica, Lesotho, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal and Spain. Today, the IOJ has a membership of 101 organizations in 90 countries grouping 260,000 journalists.

The IOJ depends for its finances on membership fees, revenue from the sale of International Press Cards, revenue from its publications and sale of the International Journalists Lottery and revenue-generating business activities, such as printing, software etc.

In its activities the organization tries to the best of its ability to mobilize member organizations and journalists in general in support of the United Nations, its Charter and resolutions - namely, in favour of disarmament and development, against apartheid and racism and aggression. It pays special attention to the mobilization of support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the defense of human rights in general. In this connection it should be noted that the United Nations awarded the IOJ the title of "Peace Messenger" in appreciation of its concrete contribution to the International Year of Peace.

During the four years which have elapsed since 1986 the organization has attended and presented oral and written statements at various meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and at other United Nations meetings and United Nations-sponsored meetings, including the following:

(a) Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations with Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, 12-14 November 1986);

(b) United Nations Committee for Information (New York, 15 June-3 July 1987);

(c) United Nations Special Meeting on Disarmament and Development (New York, 25 August-10 September 1987);

(d) Fourth International Meeting of Non-governmental Organizations on Question of Palestine (Geneva, 7-9 September 1987);

(e) United Nations "Peace Messenger" Awards meeting (New York, 15 September 1987);

(f) Twenty-fourth UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 2-6 November 1987);

(g) Symposium on the World Decade for Cultural Development (Paris, 1-4 December 1987);

(h) Thirty-second Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 20-23 March 1988);

(i) Non-Governmental Forum for a Common and Secure Future (Geneva, 5-8 April 1988);

(j) Colloquium on Relations between UNESCO and Non-governmental Organizations (Paris, 11-14 April 1988);

(k) Third United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (New York, 8-9 June 1988);

(l) 21st Conference on Non-governmental Organizations with A and B UNESCO Consultative Status (Paris, 13-17 June 1988);

(m) Fifth International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine and the European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine (Geneva, 29 August-2 September 1988);

(n) International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Development Decade (Geneva, 11-14 October 1988);

(o) Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for Development of Communication (Paris, 7-13 March 1989);

(p) Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information (New York, 13-15 September 1989);

(q) Thirty-second General Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (Moscow, 9-14 October 1989);

(r) Twenty-fifth UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 17 October-16 November 1989).

The organisation pays special attention to co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights, UNESCO, the ILO and WIPO, as much of its objectives are directly related to the work of these bodies. It has participated and contributed to the International Programme for Development of Communication of UNESCO and to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights.

The IOJ has organized in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights an international journalists workshop (Geneva, 18-19 April 1989) on the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. As a follow-up to this workshop two regional workshops on the same subject were organized (Georgetown, Guyana, 24-25 March 1990, and Manila, Philippines, March 1990). A second international workshop is planned for November of this year in Geneva. In connection with the question of human rights the IOJ has introduced the subject of human rights and the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights in its training courses for journalists and has requested the Centre for Human Rights to provide lecturers on the subject.

The organisation participates annually in the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and presents oral and written statements.

The organisation has contributed to the ILO preparations of its forthcoming Tripartite Meeting on the Conditions of Employment and Work of Journalists (Geneva, 21-29 November 1990). Three regional meetings on the question of conditions of employment and work of journalists were organized by the IOJ in Africa, Latin America and Asia as part of its contribution to the preparation of the Tripartite Meeting.

In addition, the IOJ is organizing a number of events on the question of international labour standards as defined by the ILO. The first of them will be held in Prague from 10 to 14 September 1990 with the co-operation of the ILO.

IOJ relations with the WIPO are basically concentrated on the question of copyright, and a joint IOJ/WIPO international journalists workshop on the question of copyright is planned to take place in Geneva, 12-13 November 1990.

Regular consultations take place with officials of United Nations bodies and the Secretariat, particularly on questions of information, disarmament, apartheid, development, conditions of women, human rights and matters of interest to the journalists community.

9. INTERNATIONAL PRISONERS AID ASSOCIATION
For Offenders Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention

(Category II)

Forty years ago IPAA was founded by voluntary organizations in North America which were devoted to the after-care of prisoners and related activities. Its membership has grown over the years, reaching over 40 organizations representing about 30 countries all over the world. In 1965, the Association obtained consultative status with the United Nations; it was granted the same status by the Council of Europe in 1971, and became a charter member of the NGOs Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 1972. In recent years, IPAA has encountered some difficulties due to budget shortages and lack of paid staff. Through volunteer service, however, its endeavours in the care of offenders have continued steadily, highlighted by its 1985 international meeting at Milan and its recent regional conferences at Adelaide and Cairo. In a few months IPAA will conduct its twelfth international conference and membership meeting in Cuba, followed shortly by its production of the 1990 World Directory of Offenders Care Agencies.

Main objectives

The principal purpose of IPAA is to provide for the international dissemination and exchange of information and experiences regarding offender rehabilitation and crime prevention; to encourage the establishment and growth of local and national non-governmental agencies that render needed services to offenders and their families; and to promote cross-cultural correctional research and facilitate contact among correctional workers throughout the world.

Publications and reports

IPAA issues a newsletter three times per year, an informative periodical directory of offenders care agencies around the world, and special reports and pamphlets that deal with international correction. Since 1986, the newsletter has covered numerous news items on prisoners aid agencies and correctional conferences in different parts of the world, and several articles and research reports relevant to the rehabilitation of offenders and crime prevention, including resolutions and other activities of United Nations bodies.

Examples of topics covered by the IPAA newsletter in recent years include: United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; International Year of Shelter for the Homeless; United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; Death Penalty Issue World wide; International Congress on Corrective Services; International Conference on Terrorism; International Congress on Criminology; Women in Correctional Health; International Congress on Criminal Law and Medicine; Guidelines for Prison Alternatives; International Crime Patterns; United Nations Commission Condemns Torture of Detained Children; International Conference on Prison Education; Human Rights and Prisoners of Conscience; Drug Dependency and Alcoholism; Correctional

Health Care; 100 Years of Prisoners Aid in New Zealand; Eighth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders; Human Rights of the Detained or Imprisoned; Report on Promotion Tour in Australia and New Zealand; United Nations at Forty; Nelson Mandela Released Unconditionally; IPAA Holds Its Twelfth World Meeting in Havana.

Conferences and seminars

In addition to its business meetings, IPAA holds a general membership meeting, combined with an international conference, twice every five years, one of which corresponds in time and place with the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, held in a different country every five years. During the period 1986-1989, IPAA held several international conferences. One was held in Adelaide (6-9 August 1987), followed by a joint conference with the Australian Crime Prevention Council and the World Society of Victimology (theme: Criminal Justice Toward the 21st Century). The IPAA Conference in Adelaide covered seminars on several topics, including "Treatment of young offenders"; "Crime prevention in the community"; and "Offenders and their victims".

Another IPAA meeting dealing with after-care in the Middle East was held in Cairo (22-24 January 1990) in collaboration with the Egyptian Union for Prisoner Care. The Cairo meeting dealt with trends in offender rehabilitation; problems faced by discharged prisoners; and after-care of special categories of offenders. It ended with a resolution to form a regional Arab union for prisoner care agencies.

Representation at the United Nations

IPAA affiliation with the United Nations has enhanced the world-wide exchange of information with other groups interested in improving and humanizing policies dealing with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. Delegates of IPAA meet and work regularly with delegates of similar groups through the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. During the past four years, the IPAA representative to the United Nations has served as Executive Secretary of the Alliance. IPAA has also maintained a regular representative at the Vienna International Center.

Through the years IPAA has contributed, through its United Nations relationships with other organizations, to several research projects and international surveys on topics such as repatriation of alien prisoners; children held in adults' prisons; alternatives to incarceration; drugs and criminality; victims' declaration; AIDS and imprisonment. During the United Nations Congress in Havana IPAA will participate in two of the ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations, one on community participation in corrections; the other on implementation of United Nations standards and rules. The continued co-operation and support of the United Nations Economic and Social Council is earnestly solicited to facilitate the forward progress of this important world-wide involvement.

Requests and inquiries

IPAA has received during the past four years numerous inquiries and requests for assistance or advice from agencies and individuals all over the world, especially the United States. The Secretariat has made a special effort to respond to these letters but has, in many cases, had to refer requests to other specialized agencies.

10. INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE

(Category II)

The International Savings Banks Institute (ISBI) is the international organization of savings banks in over 82 countries whose deposits exceed $US 3,500 billion. ISBI is the centre for the exchange of experience and information concerning all aspects of business and information for over 3,000 savings banks around the world. The areas covered include legislation, taxation, services, competition, management, organization, staff training and automation. With a view to promoting savings and defending the interests of savers throughout the world, ISBI has carried out regional and international development co-operation programmes with the help of its members and that of national and international development organizations since 1970.

ISBI has regularly attended summer sessions of the Economic and Social Council and sessions of UNIDO's Industrial Development Board. Furthermore, it maintains regular contacts with UNCTAD in Geneva and is particularly concerned with the work of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, and the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries. In this connection, ISBI participated in the UNCTAD Conference on Banking Co-operation between Africa and Latin America in 1986.

ISBI promotes assistance work in line with resolutions of the United Nations in the field of economic development, particularly mobilization of domestic savings and promotion of credit in developing countries. Within the context of the United Nations International Integrated Programme on Savings and Credit for Development, ISBI has responsibility for one of the programme components (Training). Its representatives have participated in consultative meetings with the United Nations Secretariat (Fiscal and Financial Branch, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs), particularly as members of the Steering Committee established for the co-ordination of the Programme. ISBI has been a co-organizer of the events organized within the "Yaounde-Stockholm Initiative" (International Meeting on Strategies for the Mobilization of Savings for Development, Stockholm, June 1985; international meeting in Bonn, September 1986, and international meeting on the Mobilization of Savings, Paris, June 1987).

ISBI, in response to General Assembly resolution 36/42 and in particular to the Third United Nations Development Decade (1981-1990), supports the activities of the United Nations by encouraging the development of indigenous financial institutions and fostering governmental and institutional exchanges in the field of mobilization of personal savings and the promotion of credit for development. Co-ordination is maintained with the United Nations Secretariat through the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis (DIESA). In concrete terms, ISBI has organized the following workshops:

1986

(a) Africa. Workshop on Savings Banks Services in Africa, Berlin (Germany), and Workshop on Savings Banks Services in Rural Areas, Nairobi (Kenya);

(b) Asia/Pacific. Workshop on Savings Banks Management Policies, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);

(c) Latin America. Workshop on Institutional Development for Savings Banks, Lima (Peru);

1987

(a) Africa. Workshop on Network Organization and Branch Office Management, Niamey (Niger), and Workshop on Savings Banks and Financing of Handicrafts, Lomé (Togo);

(b) Latin America. Workshop on Savings and Housing Finance, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil);

1988

(a) Latin America. Workshop on Savings Banks Business and Management Policies, Quito (Ecuador), and Workshop on the Application of New Technologies, La Havana (Cuba);

1989

(a) Africa. Workshop on Training Development in African Savings Banks, Bamako (Mali);

(b) Asia/Pacific. Workshop on Management Policies in Savings Banks, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

Preparatory and complementary work for these workshops was done during the period under review by ISBI's Development Cooperation Committee and three regional structures for Africa, Asia/Pacific and Latin America.

The ISBI Development Fund was used to finance important projects in developing countries which would otherwise have gone unrealized due to lack of funds.

Furthermore, over 40 on-the-job training exchanges abroad were organized at regional and interregional levels for savings banks staff from developing countries.

Participation in conferences

In addition to the International Conferences mentioned above, ISBI has been represented at the High-level Expert Meeting on the Training of Debt Managers, sponsored by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Geneva, April 1987.

Following these meetings, ISBI disseminates information on United Nations activities in the field of savings and credit in its regular publications. These are "Savings Banks International" (quarterly) and "International Information" (monthly). In addition, representatives of the United Nations are invited to attend and speak at its major development co-operation conferences and triennial congresses. Two examples are the Workshop on Institutional Development for Savings Banks (Lima, 1986) and the World Congress of Savings Banks (Vienna, 1987).

In sum, ISBI's consultative status with the Economic and Social Council is indispensable to its co-operation with the United Nations and specialized agencies as well as with Governments in industrialized and developing countries. Such co-operation allows ISBI to provide valuable assistance to savings institutions in developing countries in order to make available savings and credit services to low-income rural and urban populations.

11. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL

(Category II)

The International Social Science Council (ISSC) was founded in 1952, following a resolution adopted at the VIth UNESCO General Conference in 1951, with the purpose of being an interdisciplinary body to "crown" the different disciplinary bodies which had been founded under UNESCO auspices between 1945 and 1950. In 1972 the Council was transformed into a formal federation of 11 international disciplinary associations; it has since grown to 15 members. Membership also includes associate members: 10 collective and 12 individual.

The major aim of ISSC is to advance the social sciences and their application to major urgent contemporary problems by way of co-operation among social scientists and social science organizations at the international and regional levels.

The European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in social sciences (Vienna Centre) is an autonomous body of ISSC.

In its relationship with the United Nations system, ISSC enjoys Category A status with UNESCO and consultative status, Category II, with the Economic and Social Council.

The principal substantive activities of ISSC during the period 1986-1989 involving co-operation with United Nations bodies and implementation of United Nations resolutions were in the areas of peace, family and environment. The work of an ISSC Issue Group on Peace culminated with the publication of The Quest for Peace: Transcending Collective Violence and War among Societies, Cultures and States, edited by R. Väyrynen, D. Senghaas, C. Schmidt (London, Sage Publications, 1987). This effort was a contribution from the social science disciplines to the celebration of the International Year of Peace. The foreword was written by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In preparation for its contribution to the Year of the Family, ISSC held a meeting on the future of the family in 1989. A second meeting, on family, women and development, took place in Segovia (Spain) in July 1990 and prepared a framework for research for the International Year from the perspective of social science disciplines. It is planned to establish an ISSC Issue Group on the Family in order to pursue this work. ISSC has recently become engaged with UNU, the International Federation of Institute for Advanced Studies and UNESCO in a long-term, in-depth programme on Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (HDGEC). Parallel to the new International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and as an implementation of the Brundtland report on environment and development, this is providing contributions to the concerns of UNEP. A framework for research on HDGEC is being published and will be widely circulated. Within the framework of that programme a series of symposia has been launched by the Candido Mendes University (Rio de Janeiro) in co-operation with ISSC, UNESCO, the Ford Foundation and the Canadian International Development Agency dealing with the ecological disorder in the

Amazon. A first meeting in October 1988 was followed by a second in August 1989, on the social sciences and the future of Amazonia. ISSC has also initiated consultations in the field of women's studies. It was found that considerable research on women is being pursued by research committees or study groups within the framework of ISSC member associations. As an attempt to serve and co-ordinate these various ongoing efforts, an ISSC Consolidated Newsletter was issued on an experimental basis. It also includes some news of activities related to women from United Nations specialized organizations, based on material received.

Several meetings on women have taken place: a seminar, "Rethinking women in development: social science research and training (New Delhi, 1986), in co-operation with UNESCO, INSTRAW, and the International Studies Association Research Committee on Women; and a joint symposium, "Anthropological perspectives on research and teaching concerning women" (Zagreb, 1988), with ISSC, UNESCO Population Division, and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES) Commission on Women.

In addition to these three main areas, ISSC also organized, jointly with UNESCO, ICSU, and the International Commission of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH), a seminar on changing food habits and policies in Africa.

In January 1986, ISSC held an international meeting in Paris of urbanists to organize a committee of scholars to participate in an urban project of UNESCO. The meeting reviewed a broad international canvas of urban experience. The committee will hold a series of colloquia and set up committees of architects, planners and urbanists - preferably young practitioners - in different parts of the world. Spanish and American funding sources have been enlisted in this undertaking.

ISSC was represented at the following United Nations meetings: United Nations Conference on Population and Urban Future (Barcelona, 19-22 May 1986); second regular session of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, 2-25 July 1986); a meeting of the international non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council (Geneva, 2-3 October 1986); "Peace Messenger" presentation ceremony (Geneva, 15 September 1987); consultative meeting of Peace Messenger Organization scheduled by the United Nations Peace Studies Unit in New York and Geneva, held in conjunction with the observance of the International Day of Peace (Geneva, 20 September 1988).

12. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

(Category II)

Established in 1885, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) is one of the oldest international scientific associations functioning in the modern world. ISI is an autonomous non-profit professional association committed to the promotion, development and dissemination of statistical methods and their applications, throughout the world.

ISI is composed of some 1,600 elected members and 2,800 additional individual members belonging to the Institute's various specialized sections. During 1986-1989 326 new members were elected. Financing is obtained primarily through membership dues, institutional subventions and project-specific funding.

In order to achieve a more effective ISI structure, a merger between the International Association for Regional and Urban Statistics and the International Association for Official Statistics was effected. Interests in regional and urban statistics are maintained by a new standing committee.

Closer collaboration has been established with other international organizations. The consultative status which ISI enjoys with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and UNESCO are particularly valued. ISI has also been represented at many statistics and population-related conferences and meetings of United Nations bodies such as ECE, the Statistical Commission and UNFPA.

A possible change in ISI's membership status in the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) has been explored, as has affiliation to the International Social Science Council (ISSC).

ISI continued publication of its three journals, International Statistical Review, Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts, and Short Book Reviews. A revised edition of the Dictionary of Statistical Terms has also been published. The ISI International Statistical Information Newsletter and the International Statistical Education Newsletter (ISEN) have continued to be distributed to all members three times a year. In addition, there have been numerous occasional ISI and section publications.

ISI held its forty-sixth biennial session in Tokyo from 8 to 16 September 1987. ISI's 1989 activities were highlighted with the forty-seventh biennial session, held in Paris from 29 August to 6 September 1989. Record numbers of participants attended (1,375 delegates and 408 guests). A varied and stimulating programme of scientific papers, spanning statistical theory, methodology and applications, was presented at both the Tokyo and Paris sessions. Preparations are continuing for the forty-eighth session, to be held from 9 to 17 September 1991 in Cairo.

Two competitions for young statisticians from developing countries were held, with the three and two winners, respectively, being awarded their airfares and expenses to attend the sessions in Tokyo and Paris. The fifth competition has now been launched.

A short course on sampling with an especial focus on the developing world was run in advance of the Tokyo session. Three short courses were held in conjunction with the Paris session dealing with the treatment of missing data and non-response in surveys, with applied non-parametric statistical methods, and with variance estimation.

A number of new committees have been constituted over the four-year period including the Ad Hoc Committee on Statistical Development in Developing Countries; the Ad Hoc Committee to Promote the Role of Statisticians; the Ad Hoc Committee on Marketing of ISI Services; Ad Hoc Committee on ISI Conference Programme; Membership Committee and Committee on the Promotion of Statistics in Life Sciences.

Two new working parties have been established as a result of open meetings held between ISI and section members to deal with the topics, Statistics in Industry and Statistics and the Environment. The working party on Statistics in Industry has a particular aim to stimulate and foster technical interactions among people involved in different aspects of statistical work in industry and to facilitate the transfer of useful information and tools to developing countries. The working party on Statistics and the Environment is examining the application of statistics in the understanding and management of problems related to the environment. They have been asked to explore the possible contribution to the programmes of ICSU and to develop relationships with other organizations.

The Institute held the Second International Conference of the Teaching of Statistics at Victoria, Canada, in August 1986, with the financial support of UNESCO. The meeting was well attended, with participants coming from over 40 countries. Invited and contributed papers were presented on topics ranging from the teaching of statistics at the primary level to the tertiary level. Specialized workshops were held on computer software packages, computer graphics, survey sampling and statistics by simulator. Preparations are nearing completion for the Third International Conference on Teaching Statistics, to be held in August 1990 at Dunedin, New Zealand.

In addition, many conferences on specialized topics within statistics have taken place, and conferences on mathematical probability, statistical computing, surveys, urban and regional statistics, official statistics and measurement errors, among others, are being planned for 1990.

The ISI Research Centre's projects include the maintenance of the Dynamic Data Base (DDB) which distributes fertility-related data sets and associated software. Major funding has been obtained from UNFPA for the DDB project on Statistical Training and Demography. A successful workshop was held in Ghana. A similar four-week training workshop concerned with fertility data analysis was held at Yaounde, Cameroon, in October 1989. Twenty-two participants from 16 French-speaking African countries were present. At the end of the workshop, 15 papers were presented by participants working individually or in pairs.

The main topics of projects using data distributed by DDB over the period were fertility and child mortality. The numbers of country data sets requested vary;

some require single-country-based studies whereas, at the other extreme, others make use of all the country data available.

The Research Centre provided technical assistance for in-depth fertility surveys in nine provinces of China, with funding being provided by UNFPA. The ISI role involved the collection, processing, publication and analysis of the data. The Research Centre was also involved in training courses in China in topics such as social survey practices, sampling techniques, data processing and fertility analysis.

Other areas of research included a workshop in Africa on the analysis of child mortality data and a workshop on the development of computer and analysis skills for people from Francophone countries. In addition, a comprehensive series of fertility-related software packages has been prepared and updated for use on personal computers.

In February 1989, funding for the feasibility phase of a project on Statistical Education Videos was obtained from the International Development Research Centre of Canada. The project, strongly supported by the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, envisages the development of comprehensive statistical training materials on video tapes primarily intended for the developing world. The second phase of the project, the production of a pilot video, is currently being undertaken by UNICEF and the Open University of Britain, at the initiation of ISI.

13. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(Category II)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is the largest international non-governmental organization working in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources. Its objectives are to encourage and facilitate co-operation between Governments, national and international organizations and persons concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources; to promote in all parts of the world national and international action in respect of the conservation of nature and natural resources; to encourage scientific research related to the conservation of nature and natural resources and to disseminate information about such research; to promote education in and disseminate widely information on the conservation of nature and natural resources and in other ways to increase public awareness of the conservation of nature and natural resources; to prepare draft international agreements relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources and to encourage Governments to adhere to agreements once concluded; to assist Governments to improve their legislation relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources; and to take any other action which will promote the conservation of nature and natural resources.

IUCN membership comprises States, governmental agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations in 119 countries in all regions of the world. Since 1987, 77 bodies have been admitted to membership (mainly from North America [13], Western Europe [31], Central and South America [10], and East Asia [11]).

Membership

	Number of members (1 February 1988)	Admissions/ readmissions	With-drawals	Transfers in group/ category	Number of members (31 May 1990)
States	60	3	1	0	62
Governmental agencies	128	13	16	-15	110
National non-governmental organizations	379	52	20	5	416
International non-governmental organizations	33	5	2	2	38
Affiliates	26	7	4	8	37
Total	626	80	43	29	663

IUCN core funding is made up of membership dues, a tax rebate agreed by the host country (Switzerland), and grants from State members and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Programme and project activities are funded with contributions from several development assistance agencies and private foundations.

IUCN's main partners within the United Nations system continue to be FAO, UNEP and UNESCO, which together with IUCN, the World Bank and WWF, form the Ecosystem Conservation Group, a forum in which these institutions share information and co-ordinate the activities that are of mutual interest.

IUCN has co-operated closely with FAO in the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, attending many of the national round tables where national plans are discussed with the donor community.

Close co-operation has been maintained with UNEP over a variety of issues, especially in relation to Regional Seas Programme activities and in the preparation of a new international convention for the conservation of biological diversity. UNEP and IUCN have signed a co-operative agreement for IUCN to provide scientific advice and information to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), administered by UNEP. Together with UNEP and WWF, IUCN forms the Board of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, based in Cambridge.

With regard to UNESCO, the main area of co-operation has been the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, since IUCN is responsible for the evaluation of all natural sites proposed for the World Heritage List.

The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), set up by the General Assembly, relied upon the IUCN network and officers to support its work. IUCN's President was the Chairman of the Commission's Advisory Panel on Forestry and Food Security and the Union as a whole collaborated right through the launch of the WCED report Our Common Future. Later, IUCN produced a document entitled "From strategy to action" with specific recommendations for the implementation of the report.

IUCN has been working with the World Bank, FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization and many development assistance agencies to ensure that conservation elements are built into major development projects. Working relations and contacts with UNDP have been more active in the recent past.

As a result of IUCN General Assembly resolutions, IUCN has launched a new Programme on Population and Natural Resources, and co-operation with UNFPA has consequently increased. The UNFPA Executive Director was one of the keynote speakers at the 17th General Assembly of IUCN (San Jose, Costa Rica, February 1988).

Co-operation with EEC has also been active, especially within the framework of the Group of Designated Experts on Flora and Fauna, the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and meetings of the Senior Advisers to EEC Governments on Environmental and Water Problems.

IUCN co-sponsored an Asia/Pacific Consultative Meeting on Conservation of Critical Ecosystems and Economic Development in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and ESCAP. A paper, "Conservation in Asia: priorities, strategies, and tactics" was prepared by IUCN and published in ESCAP Environmental News.

A major study on the potential for wildlife utilization in the United Republic of Tanzania was undertaken by IUCN as a joint project with the International Trade Centre of UNCTAD/GATT.

A major consultation on the conservation of medicinal plants, organized by the IUCN Plants Office, in collaboration with WHO and WWF, was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in March 1988. IUCN has also been represented at the meetings of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources.

The Director-General of IUCN delivered a keynote address to a conference on GLobal Natural Resources Monitoring and Assessment, organized by UNEP and UNCTAD, among others, in Venice, Italy, in September 1989.

14. INTER-UNIVERSITY EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

(Category II)

The aims of IEISW are to promote, execute and disseminate scientific research in the field of social welfare in Europe. IEISW endeavours through all its activities to promote the ideals of the United Nations and supports meetings organized by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular, through expositions. The activities of IEISW continue to reflect the priority social programmes of the United Nations, focusing on such issues as the handicapped, the elderly and youth.

1986

1. Department of Global Social Welfare

Since 1982 the Department, in co-operation with the Free University of Brussels, has offered a part-time interdisciplinary degree in social work. It also participates in instructor exchanges with the Regional University Institute for Applied Social Sciences of the University of Reims-Champagne-Ardenne. It is helping to develop a European certificate in social work training at the university level.

2. Department of Community Social Work - European Regional Clearing House for Community Work

This Department organized a seminar on 13-18 April 1986 (Collognes, France) on collective and community action, group dynamics and teaching methods for the project.

It conducted a study trip, from 22-26 September 1986 (Trento, Italy) on collective and community action and local development.

The Department carried out research on the integration of handicapped youth in society and in the work force and a study of the problems of impoverishment and marginality detected by provincial social services. It published Nos. 27, 28 and 29 of the magazine COMM (Community Work and Communications) in French and English, as well as a special issue on the theory and practice of community work in Etat-Providence, by B. Ashley.

3. Department of Social Gerontology

As it does each year, the department organized a post-graduate course in social gerontology and offered many activities at universities for senior citizens, including working groups, summer courses, health education programmes and an international colloquium. It promoted the establishment of the senior university documentation centre at Tunis, the first in Africa and the Arab world.

4. Department of mental health training

Each year it organizes a post-graduate course for professionals dealing with mental health problems.

5. Department of research on the Social Problems of the Handicapped

This department assists handicapped persons, in particular through the centre for general social information and by providing equipment for visually impaired persons and for the blind.

1987

1. Department of Global Social Welfare

The department continued its involvement with the part-time social work degree and its collaboration with the Regional University Institute for Applied Social Sciences, and assisted with the development of the European university social work training certificate.

2. Department of Community Social Work - European Regional Clearing House for Community Work

The Department conducted a seminar on 21-25 September 1987 (Savoie, France) on the assessment of social welfare and collective action

It also published Nos. 30, 31 and 32 of the periodical COMM (Community Work and Communications) in French and English.

3. Department of Social Gerontology

In addition to its post-graduate course and the many activities of the universities for senior citizens, the Department organized a meeting of experts on 8, 9 and 10 December 1987, in co-operation with the International Labour Office at Geneva, on the topic "universities for seniors: social support networks in a society in crisis".

4. Department of Mental Health Training and Department of Social Problems in the Workplace

Two post-graduate courses were offered.

5. Department of Research on the Social Problems of the Handicapped

Equipment was provided to visually impaired persons and to the blind, and the centre for social information continued its work.

A colloquium was offered on 10 March 1987 (Charleroi) on new aspects of mental disabilities.

1988

1. Department of Global Social Welfare

In addition to pursuing its usual activities (the part-time degree, co-operation with other institutions, European social work certificate), the Department organized refresher courses for social workers (in the broad sense of the term).

2. Department of Community Social Work - European Regional Clearing House for Community Work

The Department conducted a seminar on 19-20 September 1988 (Clairvivre, France) for the topic "How to win with losers: Collective strategies and new types of social solidarity in Europe".

It also published Nos. 33, 34 and 35 of the periodical COMM (Community Work and Communications) in French and English.

3. Department of Social Gerontology

Through its extended post-graduate programme in social gerontology, IEISW is endeavouring to develop a European certificate in this field. The activities of the universities for senior citizens continue to be many and varied. A colloquium was organized at Marcinelle on the contributions of the elderly to European society in collaboration with the Commission of the European Communities.

4. Department of Mental Health Training and Department of Social Problems in the Workplace

Two post-graduate courses were offered.

5. Department of Research on the Social Problems of the Handicapped

The centre for social information continued its work, and equipment was provided to visually impaired persons and to the blind.

1989

1. Department of Global Social Welfare

In addition to pursuing its efforts on the social work degree, its training activities and its campaign to prevent fall-induced household accidents among the elderly, the Department organized an international colloquium at Marcinelle on 21 April 1989 on social security issues relating to exclusion and new kinds of poverty on the eve of 1992, and a second on 24 and 25 May, on women in 1992: the family, work, mobility and their role in society.

The "Infor-social" centre was established to help the local population cope with various social problems.

At the request of UNESCO, the Department conducted a survey to determine what issues should be taken into account when establishing community social programmes designed to involve the elderly as educators, and not only as the recipients of education.

2. Department of Community Social Work - European Regional Clearing House for Community Work

The Department published Nos. 36, 37 and 38 of the periodical COMM (Community Work and Communications) in French and English.

3. Department of Social Gerontology

This Department continued its work on the post-graduate course, the European certificate program and its activities in the universities for senior citizens.

4. Department of Mental Health Training and Department of Social Problems in the Workplace

Two post-graduate courses were offered.

5. Department of Research on the Social Problems of the Handicapped

The major activities of this Department were the work of its centre for social information, the provision of equipment to visually impaired persons and to the blind, its participation in the campaign against multiple sclerosis, and its participation in a day-long seminar on neuromuscular diseases.

15. ITALIAN CENTRE FOR SOLIDARITY

(Category II)

The aims and purpose of the Italian Centre for Solidarity (ICS) is primary, secondary and terciary prevention against drug abuse and special development projects in drug-producing areas.

There has been no substantial increase in membership, but the budget of the organization has almost doubled. Main contributers are States, UNFDAC and private donators.

Participation in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has been favoured, and direct collaboration has been set in the preparation and work of regional meetings.

Besides its official consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, ICS has been accepted as a non-governmental organization of UNICEF.

The organization has, during the past four years, 1986-1989, strengthened its working relations with the United Nations agencies, mainly with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) for which it has become one of the most active executing agencies. The projects of the organization in collaboration with the Fund are:

(a) Peru: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades de Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Drogadíctos en el Perú (AD/PER/87/457). Total international contribution, $US 315,000;

(b) Bolivia: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades de Tratamiento de Drogadíctos con Instituciones no Gubernamentales (AD/BOL/86/406). Total international contribution, $US 605,534;

(c) Bolivia: Desarrollo Sociocomunitario y Salud en Los Yungas de La Paz (AD/BOL/86/408). Total international contribution, $US 6,744,892;

(d) Colombia: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades de Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Drogadíctos (AD/COL/86/429). Total international contribution, $US 381,325;

(e) Ecuador: Capacitación, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Farmacodependientes para Instituciones Gubernamentales y no Gubernamentales (AD/ECU/87/514). Total international contribution, $US 305,127;

(f) Mauritius: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades de Tratamiento y Rehabilitación para el Abuso de Drogas (AD/MAR/87/522). Total international contribution, $US 250,000;

(g) Argentina: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades de Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Toxicodependientes (AD/ARG/87/525). Total international contribution, $US 1,106,923;

(h) Global: Preparación e Implementación de Actividades del Centro Italiano di Solidarietà para el personal directivo del CeIS/UNFDAC. Programa de Tratamiento y Rehabilitación en la Región Andina (AD/GLO/86/244). Total international contribution, $US 128,402.

Special events include the yearly celebration of the United Nations International Day on Drug Abuse, with international and national guests of utmost importance. On 24 April 1987, the Progetto Uomo Prize of the Centre was awarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 26 June 1990, the same prize was awarded to UNFDAC Executive Secretary, Giuseppe di Gennaro.

16. THE LAW ASSOCIATION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

(Category II)

Formed in 1966 LAWASIA is a professional, non-governmental association of private and governmental lawyers, judges and law teachers. Membership is restricted to Asia and the Pacific, the same geographical area as ESCAP and consists of individual members, member organizations, corporations and law firms as well as "Friends of LAWASIA" in countries outside the region.

LAWASIA now has individual and member organizations in Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, China (including Taiwan Province), the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Western Samoa.

LAWASIA's objectives include:

(a) Promoting the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law;

(b) Advancing legal education;

(c) Diffusing knowledge of the laws of member countries;

(d) Promoting development of the law and uniformity where appropriate;

(e) Furthering international understanding and goodwill;

(f) Fostering relations and intercourse between lawyers in the region;

(g) Upholding and advancing the status of the legal profession in the region.

In the terms of reference by which the LAWASIA Human Rights Standing Committee was constituted, it was resolved that among other things the duties and functions of the Committee should include taking steps towards the implementation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in specific form within the LAWASIA region, and urging ratification of the international conventions relating to human rights by Governments within the LAWASIA region, and working towards adherence to other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights, including those concerning law enforcement and refugees.

Consequently the Committee in the relevant period has actively participated in the dissemination of information on human rights matters within the region. Translations of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been published by the Committee in Thai, Filipino, Hindi, Malay and Burmese.

From 9 to 12 May 1987 a regional UNESCO Conference was held at the University of New South Wales Human Rights Centre (Sydney, Australia) on the subject of human

rights teaching, documentation and the dissemination of information. The LAWASIA Human Rights Committee played a major part in designing the programme and in the selection of speakers for the Conference. Participants acknowledged the useful work done in the field of human rights teaching and dissemination by LAWASIA. It was agreed that this work should be encouraged and possile avenues for co-operation between UNESCO and LAWASIA explored.

In August 1988, the Committee organized a successful seminar in Manila, entitled "Human rights today and tomorrow: national human rights commissions and other organs". Thirty-seven delegates from 12 countries attended the seminar, and a delegate was sent from Geneva by the Centre for Human Rights.

LAWASIA continued to ask Governments in the region to consider hosting a meeting to be conducted by the United Nations in co-operation with LAWASIA in 1989 on the possibility of setting up a regional mechanism to promote and protect human rights. As a direct result of this meeting the Centre for Human Rights made arrangements to hold a seminar in Manila in December 1989 to discuss human rights in the region.

From 15 to 17 May 1989 LAWASIA held a seminar entitled "Pacific Charter of Human Rights" in Apia, Western Samoa, and as a result, the process of drafting a treaty based on a draft Pacific Charter of Human Rights has commenced.

The independence of the judiciary is a critical factor in many countries of the region. LAWASIA has continued to hold conferences of chief justices - the most recent in Manila in December 1989 - and of judicial administrators - the most recent held in Singapore in September 1988.

In February 1986 the LAWASIA Human Rights Standing Committee held a conference in Kuala Lumpur entitled "Child exploitation: child labour and child prostitution". In February 1988, the Committee, in conjunction with Defence for Children International (Geneva), held a further seminar on child exploitation. The seminar, entitled "The rights of children: how laws and lawyers can help protect children from exploitation", was held in Lahore, Pakistan, and discussed possible practical steps which lawyers could take to improve the situation of child labourers.

Biennial LAWASIA conferences - the most recent were held in Kuala Lumpur in 1987 and Hong Kong in 1989 - have provided opportunities for discussions on human rights issues. LAWASIA has an ongoing observer programme which consists of sending observers to trials with human rights implications and to countries from which specific complaints have been received. The Committee has continued to publish the Human Rights Bulletin, Human Rights Newsletter and reports on conferences and seminars.

LAWASIA has continued to grow and prosper in the relevant four-year period. Due solely to economic constraints, LAWASIA has not been able to participate in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in either New York or Geneva.

17. LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a communion of 106 Lutheran member churches on all continents. As an instrument of its autonomous member churches, it may take action on matters they commit to it. LWF serves to further the united witness, self-understanding, and communion of its member churches. It serves to further Christian service (diaconic) action in alleviation of human need, promotion of peace and human rights, social and economic justice, care for God's creation, and sharing of resources.

A primary partner of LWF since its founding in 1947 has been the United Nations. LWF is authorized to serve as an international Lutheran agency which can be recognized by relevant United Nations relief and rehabilitation agencies, as well as by governmental, intergovernmental, and voluntary organizations; to represent LWF before such agencies; and to enter into such agreements with them as will facilitate LWF's work.

LWF maintains close contact on an ongoing basis with a large number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. Among those agencies are UNHCR, UNRWA, the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA), UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNDRO, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Centre for Human Rights, and UNCTAD.

In co-operation with the relevant United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local churches, LWF has long been deeply involved in refugee assistance programmes, especially in Africa, Asia, and Central America. This concern is intimately linked to the commitment of LWF to uphold the human rights of all people. The fortieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 10 December 1988, reaffirmed that people everywhere live full, secure lives only when their human rights are respected. In harmony with the Universal Declaration, LWF understands human rights to include not only the rights of individuals to freedom of speech, religion, the press, and assembly, but also the rights to food, development, self-determination, and participation in political and social life. The relationship between human rights violations and refugee migration has long been understood by LWF and its member churches.

LWF responds to global emergencies as its means allow and upon request from its member churches, field offices, or ecumenical partners. Assistance is given both for natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes, and for human disasters such as civil strife and war. LWF participates in monthly meetings of the League of Red Cross/Voluntary Agencies Steering Committee, which co-ordinates emergency action. In the field, the non-governmental organizations often form emergency co-ordinating groups on a nationwide basis to prevent overlapping activities.

On various occasions, LWF has formally presented documented issues of human rights concern to the Commission on Human Rights. LWF is presently participating in the programme of the Centre for Human Rights to translate and distribute copies

of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. In addition, there has been excellent co-operation between LWF and the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General in working to help resolve conflicts in El Salvador and Guatemala.

LWF is active within the community of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The LWF representative at United Nations Headquarters serves as First Vice-President of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO). LWF representatives currently serve as chairpersons of both NGO Committees on Development, in Geneva and New York.

Below are listed some examples of co-operation between LWF and the United Nations during the 1986-1990 quadrennium:

(a) Africa famine relief, notably through the Joint Relief Partnership in Ethiopia, and through airlifts from Assab to Asmara and from Nairobi to Juba;

(b) Humanitarian service among Palestinians in the occupied Territories, notably through refurbishment of Augusta Victoria Hospital and strengthening of village health services;

(c) Repatriation of refugees from Honduras to El Salvador;

(d) Sponsorship of peace meetings between the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission and the General Command of the armed opposition;

(e) Advocacy for and assistance in implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in Namibia, support of Namibian churches in their role of reconciliation and nation-building, and assistance in the repatriation and resettlement of 43,000 Namibians from exile;

(f) Attendance at the annual meetings of the UNHCR Executive Committee, as well as at other United Nations meetings such as selected meetings of the Security Council, General Assembly committees, UNRWA conferences, preparatory conferences for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, meetings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and meetings called by UNDP, UNDRO, FAO and related agencies, and UNCTAD.

LWF is grateful that the drafters of the Charter of the United Nations had the foresight to provide for consultative status for non-governmental organizations. LWF values its relationship with the United Nations, which has proved to be beneficial in facilitating our common work and promoting our mutual aims and purposes.

18. RÄDDA BARNEN INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Rädda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children Federation) works for the rights of the child. It is inspired by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child and is dedicated to contributing to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as adopted by the General Assembly in November 1989. It is international in scope, with programmes in 35 countries. A major part of the budget is for development co-operation in less developed countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

Development education and advocacy for the rights of the child are important aspects of the overall programme. Priority is given to children in especially difficult circumstances - e.g., refugee children, children in armed conflicts, children with disabilities and children in severe social conditions, like "street children". Since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Rädda Barnen has initiated a major information campaign with the purpose of making that instrument well known - not least among children.

Rädda Barnen is supported by 250,000 members and subscribers, most of whom are in Sweden. The headquarters are in Stockholm. More than half of the budget is funded by individual contributions from the public.

Participation in United Nations activities related to the Economic and Social Council

Rädda Barnen attended the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in the period 1986-1990. Its focus has been on the Working Group on the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child at which it has made several oral interventions during the drafting process. Rädda Barnen also participated through its Secretary-General at the extra session of the Working Group in Geneva in November/December 1989. It made oral interventions in the Commission in 1988 and 1989 on children in South Africa. It also made an oral statement on the situation for children in the Occupied Territories in 1989.

It has also attended meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. At the fortieth session (1988) it made an oral intervention in the United Nations Working Group on Traditional Practices Harmful to the Health of Women and Children; at the forty-first session (1989) Rädda Barnen intervened orally under the heading, Contemporary forms of slavery.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Rädda Barnen relates to UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and UNRWA. It is a member of the NGO Committee to UNICEF. Most of the co-operation is at programme level in the field of development co-operation; there have been joint projects with UNHCR (in Sudan and Pakistan) and UNRWA (in Gaza). Rädda Barnen's programme for disabled

children in Viet Nam has been run in close consultation with WHO. There has been a continuous dialogue with UNICEF on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and means of making that instrument well known. A similar exchange has been held with UNHCR on guidelines for treatment of refugee children.

Other relevant activities

Rädda Barnen organized, together with the Swedish section of the International Commission of Jurists, a seminar in Stockholm in May 1988 on United Nations advisory services at which representatives of the Centre for Human Rights, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and various non-governmental organizations participated. The report, "United Nations assistance for human rights", was presented to Under-Secretary-General Jan Martensson at a meeting in Geneva in October 1988.

Rädda Barnen organized a conference in Stockholm in June 1989 on "Making reality of children's rights" in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Among the 200 participants were a high-level delegation from UNICEF and one representative of the Centre for Human Rights. The report was submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General and the Executive Directors of UNICEF, WHO, ILO and UNHCR.

The Federation presented a paper entitled "A humanitarian appeal for children in armed conflicts" to the Secretary-General in November 1987. The same document was also presented to the Executive Director of UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In October 1988, its Secretary-General took part as an expert in an international seminar organized in Beijing by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Chinese Government on "The prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and community participation".

In May 1987 Rädda Barnen compiled a 380-page document on "The ongoing work of the drafting of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1978-1987", which was a complete record on the drafting process to that date, organized article by article. The document was submitted to the Centre for Human Rights, the Commission on Human Rights and Governments for their assistance.

19. SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

(Category II)

Save the Children Fund - SCF(UK) - is the largest international voluntary agency in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerned with child health and welfare. It was founded in 1919 by Eglantyne Jebb, who drafted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. SCF, on the basis of its continuing field work, experience and study in different parts of the world, strives to promote the rights of children and to influence national and international policy and practice in order to achieve lasting benefits for children within the communities in which they live.

SCF(UK) finances and manages programmes in over 50 countries, including the United Kingdom, where it spends one third of its annual long-term programme funds (not including funds earmarked for relief and rehabilitation work, mainly in Africa). The total programme expenditure budget for 1990 is £44,437,000. This income is raised principally from individual and corporate donors in the United Kingdom, although 25 per cent of the total comes from contributions for particular projects from Governments, EEC and multilateral agencies. The traditional areas of major involvement for the Fund overseas are health and emergency relief, although it also has considerable experience in primary education and social welfare programmes.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies

SCF(UK) engages in a number of co-operative activities with United Nations bodies through its membership of the International Save the Children Alliance. The following, however, are undertaken independently.

(a) WHO. The Fund has substantial involvement with WHO at field level through its programmes in the Gambia, Honduras, Somalia and Uganda. It has long been one of WHO's principal collaborators, among voluntary agencies, on the Expanded Programme of Immunization and has an active involvement with the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the United Nations, based in Geneva.

(b) UNHCR. The Fund has substantial involvement with UNHCR at field level through its programmes in Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It currently recruits and/or funds field technical support for UNHCR in Hong Kong, Pakistan and Malawi. The Fund wrote part of the UNHCR technical guidelines and has regularly contributed to UNHCR training programmes. It is now partly responsible for organizing a conference on the welfare of refugees, which will be attended by UNHCR.

(c) UNICEF. The Fund has substantial involvement with UNICEF at field level through its programmes in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. A high-level delegation from SCF(UK) recently visited UNICEF in order to develop a more systematic policy dialogue between the two organizations. SCF(UK) has also been invited by UNICEF to write a policy statement on disability in Lesotho.

(d) WFP. The Fund has substantial involvement with WFP through its programmes in China, Ethiopia, Honduras, Lesotho, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. It was also involved in developing ration scales for refugees, which were presented at a meeting in Geneva in 1988 and have now been accepted as the basis of operational guidelines by WFP.

(e) UNDP. The Fund has substantial involvement with UNDP through its programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. Since the emergencies of 1984-1986, it has developed close links with the United Nations special envoys in Addis Ababa and Khartoum in the area of emergency preparedness.

(f) UNRWA. The Fund has substantial involvement with UNRWA through its programmes in Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank, as a result of its involvement in the provision of health, education and welfare services for Palestinian refugees. A highly successful workshop on community health for UNRWA doctors was organized by the Fund in Larnaca in 1985.

(g) World Bank. At the end of 1989 the Fund began to intensify its relations with the World Bank, in the first instance through a programme of staff exchange with the Africa region.

20. UNIVERSAL FEDERATION OF TRAVEL AGENTS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

Since 1986 the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations has undergone substantial restructuring, and in 1989 it moved from Brussels to Monaco. Its permanent secretariat is now located at 17 rue Grimaldi, Monaco (98000).

The Federation's membership comprises 84 national associations from throughout the world and 1,500 individually affiliated travel agencies; their dues remain its major source of income.

The mission and objectives of UFTAA were carefully redefined at its general assembly on 20 March 1989 at Monaco. Its key objectives are to:

(a) Serve as an international forum, discuss issues of world tourism; represent the views and promote the interests of its members and serve those interests; adopt collective initiatives where appropriate, and participate in the development of tourism throughout the world;

(b) Encourage travel by people of all nations and promote freedom of travel throughout the world;

(c) Work in its members' interest in concert with regional bodies, irrespective of the size or level of development of the country concerned;

(d) Protest against measures imposed by any government anywhere in the world restricting the freedom of movement of foreign nationals, for example, by requiring travel visas;

(e) Promote the improvement of the environment, air travel services and airline safety;

(f) Co-ordinate and serve as liaison between national member associations, and facilitate the dissemination of information through a periodic bulletin sent to national association offices;

(g) Organize international seminars and internships on key current issues, such as computerization and the professional training of travel agents.

Problems affecting our organization during the past 18 months prevented members of the governing council and the secretary general from taking part in the later meetings of the Economic and Social Council; however, now that these difficulties have been resolved, a UFTAA representative will participate in the various activities of the United Nations.

Annual meetings were held in Cuba (1986), Manila (1987), Perth (1988) and Prague (1989). The presence of UFTAA has thus been reaffirmed on every continent, and the problems facing each region of the world have been submitted to professionals for consideration and solutions.

Resolutions were adopted reflecting the guidelines of the United Nations on such issues as the freedom of movement of individuals, environmental protection and the training of young people. A draft agreement was signed with UNICEF in 1987 and, as a result, a book, which has been widely distributed in France, was published offering advice on travelling with children.

The Australian member of the Federation, AFTA, in co-operation with the UNICEF office in Australia, conducted a campaign which raised $60,000 to benefit children in third world countries.

With the opening up of the eastern countries, the Federation has had to confront new problems such as the opening of agencies, competition, and the free market. In June 1989 at Warsaw, UFTAA participated in a forum on the new Europe, during which it both listened and offered advice.

UFTAA devotes considerable attention to Africa. Meetings organized in various African countries provided opportunities for representatives from these countries to meet, get to know one another and acknowledge their shared African potential. The Federation has sought to promote greater cohesion amongst its members on the African continent.

The various computer seminars organized during the past four years have presented an overview of this market. Speakers from throughout the world enabled participants to compare services, which all have as their objectives to improve the travel agent's work, reduce costs and offer better service to clients.

IATA/UFTAA training courses provide travel agencies with an opportunity to develop highly qualified personnel, and they have been a great success. Resolutions adopted at recent general assemblies illustrate the keen desire of countries including Mexico, Senegal, India and Uruguay, among others, to develop well-trained personnel.

Now that UFTAA is in a good position to pursue its work, it will focus its efforts on improving working conditions and on devising new training methods adapted to specific countries and personnel, and it will strive to ensure quality in all services offered by travel agents.

21. WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(Category II)

The Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the site of the founding of the denomination. From its inception its work focused on global concerns and is first on-the-field missionaries served in Haiti, and later work was sponsored in Sierra Leone in West Africa, organizing schools and other learning institutions. The domestic focus was mission education, leadership training, health issues, and developing a youth ministry which included funding for scholarships.

The purpose of the organization as it relates to both domestic and global concerns is "to seek fellowship with women in other lands by initiating and maintaining a support system that will enable all to achieve fulfillment". The organization endeavours to make possible opportunities and resources to meet the changing needs and concerns of women. Resources on health, human rights, and the environment have been developed by its Promotion and Missionary Education personnel.

The membership is made up of women from the continental United States, Canada, South and West Africa, and the Caribbean. Present membership has been set at 800,000 plus but increases each quadrennium as the registry of officers and delegates is enlarged. The organization received its consultative status, Category II from the United Nations in October 1985.

To foster its aims, the Women's Missionary Society selected four specific issues of concentration: women and children; health; human rights; and peace and justice. The representatives attend all briefings related to these issues, verified by the signing of the attendance sheets.

Reports and information from these assemblies are disseminated via the organization's monthly publishing organ, Women's Missionary Magazine. Information is also shared in eastern regional conferences, of which the representatives are members.

At the organization's July 1987 Quadrennium Conference, held in Atlanta, Georgia, more than 30,000 pieces of literature obtained from the United Nations were distributed. Other regional and national conferences have also received similar and relevant material. At these assemblies the materials have been the channel through which information on the economic, social, and humanitarian concerns and activities of the United Nations and its agencies reach the general public.

The Women's Missionary Society held its first NGO Conference at the United Nations on 26 and 27 October 1989. It was attended by 75 women from 14 States. The conference explored the issues of women and education and human rights. Its participants included representatives of the NGO Unit (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs), UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights (New York Office).

The organization has designated the conference as an annual event and has reserved the dates of 25 and 26 October, for its 1990 conference.

The international focus of the organization is on several basic concerns, including drug abuse, racism, abortion, sexism, political action and legislation, and continuing activities to bring about justice and world peace. However, within these realms, women's rights and children's rights will receive priority.

With its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, position papers and resolutions are being prepared as priority activities to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

22. WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ELEMENT-BUILDING AND PREFABRICATION

(Category II)

Aims

The World Association for Element-Building and Prefabrication (WAEP) dates to the year 1965. At that time, UNIDO expressed interest in exploring the possibilities of utilizing wood in prefabrication. The resulting discussions led to the creation of WAEP, which remains to this day the only organization working world wide in building prefabrication.

WAEP organizes international conferences on topics which are of interest for the development of element-building and prefabrication, supports research in that respect, consults international and national organizations, Governments and individuals, and organizes the training of specialists interested in the subject, particularly in the case of developing countries.

Co-operation with the United Nations

One of the main areas of co-operation with the United Nations is the UNDP/UNIDO Regional Network in Asia for Low-Cost Building Materials, Technologies and Construction Systems (REM-BMTCS), which was initiated by WAEP during its World Conference in Manila (1982). Twelve countries are involved in the project which includes the exchange of experiences, the development of new technologies and making the idea of prefabrication with local building materials popular. WAEP always supports new, easy and cheap building systems which can be used in the third world to provide homes to the poor. One of its successful projects (now finished) was a pilot-project in Indonesia. Other countries - for example, India - are interested in it. Recently the UNDP in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, asked WAEP to recruit two experts as members of a team on a UNCHS (Habitat) project to develop designs for low-cost construction in Ethiopia. WAEP has been in contact with Habitat for many years.

Our main field is low-cost housing, using local building material for prefabrication, and finding good economical building systems for the poor. For this UNIDO and Habitat are our main partners. WAEP participated in the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. WAEP is active in harmonizing codes and building laws with ECE in Geneva. Unfortunately in the past few years there has been no special United Nations conference on low-cost housing for the poor. WAEP would be more than happy not only to participate in such a conference but also to help in organizing it.

Other activities

As a centre for the collection of research studies, statistics and various papers regarding prefabrication and as a key office for connections in this respect, WAEP has a lot of requirements to fulfil. Institutes, universities, Governments, organizations, companies and even individuals turn to it with questions. WAEP is ready to continue its service. It notes with interest that new fields are opening in the countries of Eastern Europe and in other parts of the world.